

ABSTRACT

A method of treating an aqueous fluid with a fluid reagent is described comprising providing an untreated aqueous fluid stream having at least one contaminant, combining the untreated aqueous fluid stream with a portion of a treated aqueous fluid stream to produce a treatment fluid stream having at least one contaminant, and effecting a reduction in the fluid pressure of the treatment fluid stream sufficient to effect a fluid pressure differential between the treatment fluid stream and a source of a fluid reagent to thereby induce introduction of the fluid reagent from the source of the fluid reagent to the treatment fluid stream, such introduction of the fluid reagent to the treatment fluid stream effects reaction of at least a portion of the at least one contaminant in the treatment fluid stream with at least a portion of the fluid reagent to produce the treated aqueous fluid stream.

A method of controlling a surface area of an interface between a liquid and a gas, the gas and the liquid being contained in a vessel, the liquid having at least one contaminant and at least one gaseous reagent for reacting with the at least one contaminant to form a reaction product, the gas being disposed above the liquid to define an amount of gas on a mass basis, the interface permitting the at least one gaseous reagent or reaction product to migrate from the liquid to the gas, comprising measuring a high interface surface area indication, and controlling the amount of gas in response to the high interface surface area indication.

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